

The Daily Gazetteer.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1742.

Nº 2067.



Whenever Men attempt to change the Constitution in any Free State, they are compell'd to set out with specious Pretences, generally speaking with a Pretence of making the People freer than they were. The better to support it they must cry out against all who have any Share in the Government,

Persons void of Conscience, Tenderness, or Honour. By these Pretences Numbers will be deluded, and many who are not deceived, will join in the Clamour in order to share in the Plunder. For in forming the Corps of a Faction, the Hussars make usually twice as many as the Regular Troops. Both indeed serve for Pay, but with this Difference, that those I call Regular Troops would not serve perhaps in another Cause, or under other Officers; whereas the Hussars mind neither of these, but serve purely for what they can get, or rather for the Hopes of what they can get. So long as a Faction is weak, or has but a moderate Strength, its Forces observe a strict Discipline; but when once it acquires, or its Chiefs flatter it that it will acquire Strength, then adieu to Manners and Moderation, its Militia know no longer either Reverence or Restraint, they give a Loose to their Thoughts, their Words, and their Actions, and forgetting the fine Promises they made, and the Mildness of their former Behaviour, they run at once into all those Excesses which are natural to a Faction, and which shew them to be such, notwithstanding all their fair Pretences. In this consists the Safety of a People, for they have commonly this Warning, a considerable Space before the Faction is in a Condition to seize the Reins of Government by Force.

In order to make the right Use of such a Discovery, and to guard against the Fraud and Force of such a dangerous Set of Men, it may not be amiss to make a Review of the Forces of Faction when they are all in the Field, in full Vigour, and in general Expectation of Victory. We shall then know the better how to engage them, to remove their Attacks, avoid their Ambuscades, and cut off their Retreats. We shall know when to be alarm'd, and when to despise their Attempts; we shall render ourselves acquainted with all their Motions, and so be less expos'd to the Fatigue of Marching and Counter-marching, which with them is often the Business of a Campaign. For as other Armies acquire Reputation by Battles and Sieges, so these commonly owe their Renown to the Quickness of their Stratagems, or to the Prudence they shew in repairing a Defeat. For there is this peculiar to Factions, that tho' they are often beaten they will fight again, and sometimes gain by a Drubbing; especially if they are too tenderly treated, and the Victors spare them instead of cutting them off. The Reason is, that upon going into Quarters of Refreshment, they talk so much of their own Bravery and Experience, and of the Advantages the Enemy had in Point of Numbers, and the Knowledge of the Field, that they come up stronger than ever, by the Help of Fresh Money, and Fresh Recruits; who unacquainted with the Hardships of the Service, have their Heads and Hearts full of Hopes. But to return to the Point, and to give, as I have promis'd, a Prospect of Faction in Battalia on a Field-Day;

In the first Place, their General Officers are, for the most part, Men inur'd to Service, and who are perfectly well skill'd in their Trade. These are the Life and Soul of the Party, direct its Operations, discipline its Forces, and rally them in case of a Defeat. It is inconceivable how much is due to the Sagacity and Application of this handful of Men; they are, as it were, the Soul of the Party, in whom they live, and move, and have their Being. Upon these Folks depend the Principles of the Party; they regulate them at first, reform them as Occasion requires, and, as far as they are able, reduce Stragglers; for tho' they are not nice in their Enquiries as to a Man's Religion, as appears from the Choice they have made of their Secretary of War, yet they are extremely diffident of a certain Sort of Free-thinkers; inasmuch that they find Ways and Means to expel them the Corps, how honourable soever their Rank, and how useful soever their Talents. In Time of Action these Gentlemen are always at the Head of their Troops, bear a large Share in the Danger and Fatigue, and sometimes press so far that few have Courage enough to follow them.

The Bulk of the Army consists of disgusted People, who having been long out of Humour for various Causes, readily unite to wreak their Spleen. These are hardy, daring, and resolute, and when they perceive themselves led by Men of Ability, will venture any Length, and fight any Ground. These have been many of them Soldiers

from their Youth, and are like to continue so, even in Old Age, and this out of a mere Love to Fighting; for tho' the Side they have espous'd has sometimes prevailed, yet they have been rarely perswaded to sit still and be quiet. On the contrary, they have commonly join'd the Remains of the defeated Army, and have thereby given them Strength again to come once more into the Field; and in Process of Time, when this vanquish'd Party have in their Turns obtain'd the Victory, this flying Squadron has desert'd as before, and made no Ceremony of charging the very next Campaign their old Friends and Allies. But this must not be ascribed either to a Spirit of Generosity or Disinterestedness. No; these People had their Hopes as well as others, the only Difference is, their Hopes are more desperate than the rest. While all are alike disappointed, they continue alike firm and fierce; and therefore these may be esteem'd the main Body of the Corps, which, like the *Maccedonian Phalanx*, is scarce ever to be broken, or if it is, quickly unites again, either under its Old Leaders, or in case of their Desertion, which sometimes happens, under New.

The Troops which make the greatest Shew are those placed in the Wings. These are Volunteers, and serve on the Principles of the Faction. I stile these regular Troops, and the Flower of their Forces, because they act upon known Motives, and one always knows where to have them. They fight stoutly while their Leaders behave well, and are seldom known to flinch while there is any Probability of Success, nay and will hold out obstinately in case of a Siege: But, in Matters of Stratagem, they are not always tractable. It has been sometimes known, that when their Generals have wheel'd about in order to gain the Advantage of Ground, these Troops have either mistaken or contemned their Orders, and so have either thrown down their Arms, or fairly run away. The best is, that they are easily brought back again; a few good Words, a solemn Protestation that no Harm was intended, and strong Assurances that the Enemy would certainly be beat in the next Engagement, brings them into the Field again in as great Numbers and in as good Equipage as ever, provided their Money hold out, for it has been frequently known, that when Men take a Liking to this Kind of Training, they grow as sanguine and as vain as some Militia Officers, and waste all they are worth in warlike Furniture, tho' at the same time they are fighting other Peoples Battles. In the mean time they comfort themselves with Conceits of their own Heroism, persuade themselves and would fain persuade the World, that they are the only Men of Honour in it; in which they are encourag'd by their Chiefs, who in Cases of Victory give them their full Share of Glory, — and of nothing else.

As in other Armies, so in this; the very Minute a Man lifts, he is dubb'd a Gentleman, let him have been what he would before. I have known a Set of factious Trades-folks clap Titles on their Sign-posts, when at the same time they were scarce known in the Parish they live in. It is not to be conceiv'd therefore how many this draws over to Faction; for the Desire of passing for Men of Importance is the ruling Passion of our Times. To gratify this, some make it their Business to hunt for Grievances, others form Projects for redressing them. One exerts himself in leading an Election, and his Neighbour in concerting Measures for making an Election void. No matter how contradictory their Schemes, they still pursue the same End; and to shew how just a Title they all have to Fame, every Man forgets his private Concerns to further those of the Faction, which among themselves goes always by the Name of *the Publick*. In these their joint Labours they keep each other strongly in Countenance, and by continual Volleys of Hussas keep up that whimsical Kind of Courage, which inspired their Patron Saint, *Don Quixot*, when he encounter'd Windmills. Not but that there are some sly *Saneos* amongst them, who now and then break jests upon their own odd Adventures; but like true Squires, they do this only to shew their Wit, for they constantly attend upon their Masters, so long as their Circumstances will afford them Liveries, and longer too, if they find their Knights able to live upon Credit.

But the most extraordinary of Faction's Attendants are its Secretaries at War and Commissaries of Musters; who by the Nature of their Posts should certainly be Ministerial Officers, and yet, by a Turn of Humour frequent enough with such as are endow'd with more than Common Sense, not content with issuing Orders, they take it in their Heads to command themselves. One cannot help laughing to see how awkwardly these Fellows behave. A Man who lives no body knows where, and is no Mortal knows what, takes upon him not only to call over the Roll, but to threaten the Gentlemen of the

Troop, if they do not attend. When he smiles himself with calling the Enemy Names, and threatens to give no Quarter to those who would scarce give him leave to black their Shoes, the Whim is so odd that it makes one laugh: But when he knits his Brow and raises his Voice to his Masters, presumes to tell one that the Sickness of his Wife shall not excuse him, and pretends to rate another for being sick himself, it is past all bearing, and inclines one to think their Forces will soon disband. That Drummers and Trumpeters have been always consider'd more than they deserv'd in the Camp of Faction, may be easily accounted for; but that they should give Laws to their Officers, and that too in the Face of the World, is strange, and, if there be any Discipline left, will not be long borne.

Some indeed pretend to assign a Reason for this, and alledge, that these Tools are insolent by Command, that their Chiefs play them off like Puppets, and are content to be seemingly ill-treated, in hopes that this new Method of sounding to Arms may keep together the Corps. In this they act as *Cromwell* did by his Agitators, whom he spirited up to force their Betters upon Mischief, and afterwards took care to hang them when they became mischievous themselves. But how well soever he succeeded, his Conduct is no fit Lesson for other Men, they may have the *Passions*, the *Vices* and the *Virtues* of *Cromwell*, and yet want his Abilities. A rampant Faction, like a hungry Lion, has always a cruel Heart as well as a sharp Appetite, and if it misses its Prey, makes no Bones of turning on its Keepers. — But I have dealt in Allegory too long.

R. FREEMAN.

A M E R I C A.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1. We had a few Days since three Privateers on our Coast; they took a Vessel coming from Barbados hither, Capt. Macnamara Commander, and chased others who are since come in.

Boston, Dec. 17. Last Week a Gentleman came hither from New York, who informs, that he left Jamaica the second of November past, where Admiral Vernon lay with the greatest Part of the Fleet, the rest being at Cumberland, and upon the Cruise; that both Fleet and Army were in good Health, and in daily Expectation of the Forces from England, under Convoy of eight Men of War. — That the Spanish Man of War taken some Months since by the Worcester, is made an English Cruiser.

The Beginning of last Week came on before the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, the Trial of the Ship *La Grande Justice* and her Cargo, which was taken off of Madeira, in her Passage from the Havannah to Cadiz, by his Majesty's Ship Success, Capt. Thompson, on this Station. The Trial lasted several Days; and on Tuesday last the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the said Court, gave in his Decree, by virtue of which both the Ship and Cargo are condemn'd as lawful Prize. The Captain, who is a young Frenchman, we hear, has enter'd an Appeal to the Admiralty at Home; but whether he can obtain Bond sufficient to prosecute his Appeal, is much doubted. The Value of the Vessel and Cargo being vastly great, and very substantial Reasons given for the Condemnation by Facts (to all appearance) sufficiently prov'd.

The Sailors belonging to the Success, upon the News of this Condemnation, shew'd themselves exceedingly cheerful and generous; and Yesterday being embodied together, pass'd thro' several Streets of the Town, making a gay Appearance with Cockades in their Hats made up of Gold, Silver, and other rich Ribbands. We may be pretty well assur'd there will be few or no Deserters, to occasion an Impress of Men for the Success, while each Man belonging to her has a hopeful Prospect of receiving a good round Sum for his Share.

H O M E P O R T S.

Dover, Feb. 1. Wind S. W. Arriv'd the *Ann*, Bolton, from New England, and the *Reynolds*, from Lisbon.

Deal, Feb. 1. Wind W. by S. Came down the *Julius* and *Elizabeth*, Jefferys, for Jamaica; the *Betty*, Jenny, for Carolina; the *Furley*, Bowley, and the *Edinburgh*, Campbell, for Gibraltar; the *St. John Baptist*, Warren, for Havregrace; and the *Laurel*, for Dartmouth. Arrived the *Kezia*, Gayton, from Bolton. Remain his Majesty's Ships, with all the Outward-bound.

Arrived
At Yarmouth, the *Carolina*, Atkinson, from Carolina.
At Carolina, the *Charming Betty*, Stephenson, from Bristol.

At New England, the Providence, Adams, from Lif-
bon.

LONDON, February 2.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Morris, Commander
of the Ship Sudbury, dated at Charles-Town in South Ca-
rolina Dec. 13. 1741.

We sail'd from St. Christophers the 17th of October,
and on the 7th of November in the Evening met with
a large Schooner Spanish Privateer, (about 80 Leagues
to the Southward of Bermuda) with whom we had a
smart Engagement for full two Hours, within Musket
Shot. She fir'd a great Number of large and small
Shot, many of which struck us and lodg'd on board us,
cut several of our Ropes, went thro' our Sails, and shot
our Mizzen Yard in two, but by good Fortune none of
us were hurt. We fir'd 60 or 70 Guns, and am sure
did considerable Execution, for twice after our Broad-
sides she went from us for some time and return'd again,
but our People to a Man behav'd with uncommon
Bravery and prevented their boarding us, and at last by
favour of a brisk Gale of Wind we got clear, and arri-
ved here the 18th of last Month.

On Monday last his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe
Gotha was introduc'd to his Majesty, and was most gra-
ciously receiv'd.

His Serene Highness was afterwards introduced to
their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Princesses.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Fellow of Catherine-Hall, Cam-
bridge, is presented to the Rectory of Coaton, in the
County of Cambridge and Diocese of Ely, void by the
Resignation of the Rev. Mr. Prescott.

The Rev. Mr. Nourse, of St. Peter's College, Cam-
bridge, is presented to the Vicarage of Cherry Hinton,
in the County and Diocese aforesaid, void by the Re-
signation of the Rev. Mr. Andrew Pern, who is presented
by — Piggott, Esq; to the Rectory of Abington
in the Clay, in the said County and Diocese.

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers,
to give the Royal Assent to such Bills as are ready.

High Water this Day ?	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	09 12	09 50

Bank Stock, 136 1-4th. India, 156 1-half. South
Sea, 104 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 7-8ths. New ditto,
110 1-8th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths.
Seven per Cent. Loan, 70. Five per Cent. ditto, 59 3-
4ths. Royal Assurance, 87. London Assurance, 11 1-4th.
African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 18 s. Prem. Bank Cir-
culation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Par. English
Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per
Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per
Cent. ditto, 94 1-half. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent,
110.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

Whereas Information has been given at the Bank,
That JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen
lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and is
being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of
the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all Captains,
Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers,
&c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said
JOHN WAITE, to be dealt with according to Law, shall
receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England
Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred
Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one
Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well
set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows
and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion,
but travels somewhat disguised.

Custom-house, London, January 23, 1741.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 4th and Friday the 5th of February,
1741. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoons of the
same Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in
the Custom-house, London,

Several Parcels of Boba and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy,
Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Waters, Tobacco Pipes,
Salt Petre, Crewels, Worsted Yarn and Wool, Thread,
Bone-lace, and Refused Wines; also several Parcels of
East India Goods prohibited to be worn here, which must
by Law be exported.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the
1st, Wednesday the 3d of February next, and in the
Morning before the Sale, from Eight to Twelve in the
Forenoons, and from Three to Five in the Afternoons.
Where Catalogues will be delivered. The Tobacco Pipes
to be seen at the Tobacco Ground near Deptford.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of

God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, De-
fender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall
come, Greeting: Whereas our Trusty and Well-beloved Ste-
phen Austen, of our City of London, Bookfeller, hath humbly
represented unto Us, That he is now Printing a Second Edi-
tion of a Work, entituled, *A New History of the Holy Bible,*
from the Beginning of the World, to the Establishment of Chri-
stianity, with Answers to most of the Controversial Questions,
Dissertations upon the most remarkable Passages, and a Con-
nection of Profane History all along. To which are added,
Notes, explaining difficult Texts, rectifying Mis-translations,
and reconciling seeming Contradictions. In Two Volumes in
Folio. Compiled and written by Our Trusty and Well-beloved
Thomas Stackhouse, Master of Arts, and Vicar of Beenhelm
in our County of Berks. And whereas the said Stephen Austen
has inform'd Us, that the said Work has been perfected with
great Labour, Study, and Expence, and that the sole Right
and Title of the Copy of the said Work (as now publishing)
is vested in him, he has therefore prayed Us to grant unto
him the said Stephen Austen, Our Royal Privilege and Licence
for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work,
for the Term of Fourteen Years. We being graciously inclin'd
to give Encouragement to all Works that may be of publick
Use and Benefit, and especially to those of this Kind, which
tend so much to the Advancement of Religion, and the general
Good of Mankind, are pleas'd to condescend to his Request,
and do, by these Presents (as far as may be agreeable to the
Statute in that Case made and provided) grant to the said Ste-
phen Austen, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns,
Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the sole Printing, Pub-
lishing, and Vending the said Work, during the Term of Four-
teen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly for-
bidding and prohibiting all our Subjects, within our Kingdoms
and Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same, either in the
like, or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever, or to im-
port, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any Copy thereof reprint-
ed beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years,
without the Consent or Approbation of the said Stephen Austen,
his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by Writ-
ing under his or their Hands and Seals first had and obtained,
as they will answer the contrary at their Peril: Whereof the
Commissioners, and other Officers of our Customs, the Master,
Wardens, and Company of Stationers of London, and all other
Officers and Ministers whom it may concern, are to take No-
tice, that strict Obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein
signified.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 8th Day of January,
1741-2, in the Fifteenth Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

HARRINGTON.

N. B. For the better Accommodation of the Purchasers, four
Sheets of this Work will be delivered every Week, stich'd in
Blue Paper, at the Price of Sixpence, till the Whole is finish'd;
and that the first Number will be publish'd on Saturday the
6th Day of February next.

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British Ships, in a Pamphlet intituled, *Hireling Sacrifice de-
fied.*

In a LETTER to the AUTHOR.

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ness of Hearing and Noise in the Ears, almost at once, and they
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en the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from
Obstruction, and remedy all Defects of the Hearing Faculty, &c.
most in an Infant, causing those to hear exceeding quick and
well, who before were in a Manner totally Deaf.

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such Cases) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of
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woman at the two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard, in the Minerva,

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